

June 11, 1858—2m. [J. L. F.]

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

RECEPTION OF MR. CRITTENDEN.—We have received a despatch from Covington, stating that Kentucky's Senator was in that city on Saturday evening and would reach Lexington Monday evening. As many of the Frankfort committee as can possibly do so will go to Lexington to meet him on the Monday afternoon train. He will be in Frankfort on the afternoon of Tuesday. A large crowd from Frankfort and the adjoining counties will be present to meet him at the cars, and welcome him home. It is hoped that all who can will be ready to meet him and give him an earnest of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

In an article upon the bill for the encouragement of the fine arts, in our last issue, we remarked that, as it was the business of the Clerks of the House to enroll bills, and as it was the business of no one else belonging to that body to do so, and as the bill for the encouragement of the fine arts certainly went to the Speaker from the House, we took it for granted the bill was enrolled by the Clerks or their employees. Every one will see that the assumption was reasonable, and the facts prove it to be correct. The statement which we made has not been, nor can it be, truthfully, denied. But the defenders of the Clerks of the House make the following statement:

We now state—and state it advisedly—that the bill was not enrolled by the Clerks of the House of Representatives; nor was it done with their knowledge or consent. It was not enrolled by any officer or member of the House of Representatives, the assertion of Know Nothing editors and candidates to the contrary notwithstanding.

We did not make our former statement of the matter without having ascertained ourselves that it was true, and we now repeat it. We know, of our own knowledge, that the bill referred to was enrolled by an employee of the Clerks of the House of Representatives; and we know, further, that this employee was employed by the Clerks to enroll bills and was authorized by them to do so. He was, moreover, paid for his labor. Whether or not this particular bill was enrolled with the consent of the Clerks or not, we cannot say; but the presumption is that a man working under their orders and supervision does nothing of which they are ignorant. At any rate the Clerks of the House are responsible for the carelessness of their own employees, deputies, or agents. This is the substance of our statement, and we dare any one to contradict it. Whoever does so, although we may not call him a liar, we shall prove that what he says is untrue.

George R. McKee has stated that the bill was enrolled by the Clerks of the House. Well, the Clerks did not do it with their own hands, but their employees did it. The difference is immaterial. The Clerks are bound to see that their agents or deputies make no mistakes in the transaction of their duties.

The material facts in the case have not yet been denied. The bill was taken and enrolled by the employee of the Clerks of the House of Representatives, and was sent by the Clerks of that House among other enrolled bills to the Speaker for his signature—and this was done, and the Speaker's name was signed to the bill, before it had been reported to the House from the Senate. It was afterwards reported to the House and rejected by that body, but in the meantime the bill had been sent to the Speaker of the Senate, signed by the Speaker of the House as a certificate that it had passed that body; of course Speaker King signed it, and sent it to the Governor, who approved it. Now who was to blame for all this, unless it was the Clerk of the House whose business it was to attend to the enrolling of the bills. Has he the right to employ or obtain assistance, and then shift from himself all responsibility for the mistakes of his own deputy or employee? We do not attribute to any one any evil design in carrying the bill through in this singular manner. This bill was probably placed among the enrolled House bills that had been passed by both bodies, through mistake or carelessness. But who is responsible for such carelessness? Is it not the Clerk's look out that no bill goes from him to the Committee on Enrollments, unless it has become a law?

We understand that a special train of cars has been engaged by a large number of gentlemen at Covington to convey Gov. Crittenden to Lexington; and that the train will leave Covington at 1 o'clock P. M., allowing a half hour at Falmouth; a half hour at Cynthiana; a half hour at Paris; and will reach Lexington at dark, when Mr. C. will be escorted from the cars to the Odd Fellows Hall by a procession with lighted torches.

HANFORD'S MAGAZINE for July has been received and is for sale by KEENE & CRUTCHER; from a hasty glance at it we see that it is filled with the usual variety of readable articles. Call and buy a copy.

It is hardly worth while for us to enter into any lengthy dispute about the incompetency of the Democratic Clerks of the House of Representatives. The fact of their having been in competent is apparent upon the face of things, and cannot be truthfully denied by any one; but it was natural that inexperienced men should be incompetent, and we do not urge the fact as any slur upon the persons elected as Clerks. We have never attached the slightest blame to either of the Clerks, who did their best, except to the conduct of Mr. McClary in violating his pledge to McCorkle; and he was bullied into that by Democratic members of the Legislature, who preferred that the business of the State should be retarded and mismanaged rather than that an American should be employed as the additional Assistant Clerk. We do not blame the Clerks for being unable to meet the requirements of an office which they knew nothing about, but we do condemn the vile, proscriptionist, despicable spirit exhibited by certain members of the Legislature, in consulting the pecuniary interests of certain hangers on and whipper snappers of the Democratic party, rather than the best interests of the Commonwealth.

About the meanest thing we have ever heard of is the attempt to shift the blame resting upon the Democratic Clerks on to S. C. Sayres. Mr. Sayres' duties as Assistant Clerk were merely to assist in keeping up the Journal of the House. He had nothing whatever to do with enrolling the acts—with seeing whether the acts passed were enrolled, or whether none but those passed were enrolled. When he had adjusted the Journal his labor was done, and he was not compelled to have a supervision over the Assistant Clerk's duties. Mr. McClary at first endeavored to attend to the Journal, but finding that he was unable to keep up with the business of the House, Major Helm was sent for to assist him. McClary and Major Helm together managed to creep along after a fashion of their own; but when McClary was taken ill, Major Helm was utterly incapable of attending to the Journal by himself, and at the request of McClary, S. C. Sayres assisted him. But when it was found that Helm and Wellburn could not do the work in McClary's absence, and it was necessary to employ another Clerk, Sayres was rejected and another Democrat elected. The new Clerk did not help any very great deal, and at last the Legislature gave in and appointed Sayres. From the time of his appointment the Journal was placed almost entirely in his care, and if any blunders can be found in it after he was appointed we suppose he must bear his share of the blame. But if there are any blunders in the Journal they have not been exposed.

As we understand it, the fourth Democratic Clerk was employed to assist Wellburn in his duties. But now that some grievous errors have been discovered in their part of the business, the blame is endeavored to be thrown upon Sayres, who discharged the duties incumbent upon him, and who had nothing to do with enrolling the acts. Moreover, the State was obliged to pay several other gentlemen for assisting in the enrolling of the acts. Now isn't it a shame, a burning shame, that Sam Sayres should be blamed because all these Democrats put together could not attend to their own affairs? Was he expected to do the work which neither McClary nor Helm were able to do, and besides that to keep a supervision over Wellburn and his corps of assistants, and to correct all their errors and mistakes?

But it is said that Sam Sayres was left behind by Mr. McClary to assist in arranging the Clerks' business. If Mr. Sayres was left behind to do this, Mr. McClary drew the pay for it and we have Sayres' word that he did not receive any additional pay for his services from McClary. But Sayres' duty was not to assist in bringing up the Journal and not to have any connection with the Acts. Mr. G. W. Lewis was paid by McClary for chaptering and arranging the Acts. His duties were merely mechanical. He chaptered the Acts which were brought to him and arranged them for publication. This act was brought to him by the Clerks among the other enrolled bills, and he chaptered and prepared it for publication just as he did the others. Was it Mr. Lewis' place to say whether a bill which was brought to him by the Clerks, engrossed and enrolled, signed by the Speaker of both Houses and approved by the Governor, was a law or not, or whether it should be printed or not? How could he go behind these facts and determine, whether this act was ever really passed by the Legislature? It is evident that the Clerks themselves could not correct the error after it had been made, by throwing out a bill which had the signatures of both Speakers as having passed their respective Houses, and also the Governor's approval. It is the supreme impudence for any one to blame either Sayres or Lewis for this matter. The blame belongs to those who permitted the bill to be signed by the Speaker before it had been passed by the House; and to none other.

Estill Springs.

We have received a circular from our old friend, SYDNEY M. BARNES, Esq., announcing that he has purchased the Estill Springs, and that the whole establishment is now being refitted and refurnished throughout. To those who are acquainted with Mr. Barnes it is unnecessary to say a word in his commendation; but to those who know him not, we may be permitted to say that no cleverer gentleman ever had charge of such an establishment. He pledges himself "to make it as agreeable a summer resort as is to be found in Kentucky;" and if he does not make it equal to any watering place in the United States, in point of comfort, good living, and all that sort of thing, then we shall be more disappointed than we ever have been in any man in Kentucky.

Mr. Barnes has engaged as his assistants CAPT. G. LEWIS POSTLETHWAITE and MR. RICHARD N. BRADLEY—two gentlemen well known, not only throughout Kentucky, but throughout the Union, to the traveling public, as eminently qualified for the positions assigned them by Mr. Barnes.

A fine turnpike road is now finished from Lexington to the Springs, and a daily line of mail coaches runs regularly between the places, so that facilities for reaching the Springs are now enjoyed which have never been before.

ABSCONDER.—F. N. W. Burton, the late Secretary of State of Tennessee, who defaulted to the tune of \$45,000 has absconded instead of settling up, as he promised to do. The Governor of the State offers a reward of \$500 for his apprehension.

BANK STOCK.—Books for the subscription of additional stock in the Bank of Louisville and the Commercial Bank of Kentucky—\$350,000 of the former and \$200,000 of the latter—were opened in Louisville on Tuesday last. The whole of the stock in the Bank of Louisville was taken in two hours after the books were opened, and the whole of that of the Commercial Bank was taken on the second day after the books were opened. The stock taken is distributed among a large number of persons, the largest sum taken by any one individual being \$30,000, and the lowest \$500.

The avidity with which the stock of these institutions was taken shows the estimation in which the Banking institutions of Kentucky are held, and the confidence reposed in their management.

John P. Stockton, a son of Commodore Stockton, has been appointed and confirmed as the successor of Lewis Cass, Jr., at Rome, in stead of receiving the mission to Switzerland, as first reported.

TROOPS RECALLED FROM UTAH.—The National Intelligencer, of Monday last, learns that Gen. Scott, on consultation with the Secretary of War, has sent orders by express to turn back a large portion of the troops now moving in the direction of Utah. The immense magazines will, however, be forwarded to Utah, as a considerable body of troops will be kept there for some time to come.

From the Louisville Journal.

The Election in Washington.

We published a few days ago a paragraph from the Washington Star, a Democratic paper, speaking of the violence of the rowdies and bullies "imported by the Democratic party" on the day of the municipal election in Washington. The other Democratic papers maintained an ominous silence in regard to the occurrences of election day or falsely represented that there was an unusually quiet election. How that quiet was attained may be ascertained from the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune. The writer is evidently an anti American, but he acknowledges that the scenes he witnessed were of themselves sufficient to warrant the organization of a native American party. We wish our readers to reflect upon this candid and impartial statement of the proceedings on election day in our national capital and ask themselves if the establishment of native Americanism is not an actual necessity for the citizens of this country.

From the Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 8, 1858.

The scenes exhibited in the national metropolis yesterday, in connection with the municipal election, have contributed, I must confess, to weaken a good deal my dislike of the principles and tendency of the Know Nothing party. It was not agreeable to my national feelings, nor to my sense of right and propriety, to see the streets of the capital of the country actually in the possession of drunken, brutal-looking, insolent foreigners. I suppose that the Democratic party of Washington must number in its ranks a certain proportion of the native citizens, apart from the immediate retainers of the Federal Government. But so far as the Democracy shows itself in the street, or makes audible demonstrations of its existence, it is composed, apparently, almost wholly of Irishmen, ranging of whom we could find nothing about the streets, yelling out the name of a candidate, which they could not pronounce correctly, and grossly insulting, and in many cases assaulting those they met whose girth or appearance indicated that they were native citizens of the country. It was humiliating to my pride as an American to witness the triumphal march of these ruffianly bands of armed foreigners along our broad streets, while native women and children fled before them, and peaceable and respectable citizens took refuge in houses or doorways, or remained on the sidewalks at the peril of insult or personal outrage. These scenes, which I saw in the course of the day many times, and in many parts of the city, reminded me too much of the scenes which accompany the occupation of a capital by the troops of a victorious enemy. At the sight of them I could not wonder that a native party had been called into existence. No other people under heaven could tolerate such scenes for a moment, unless compelled by military force to smother their national and natural pride and self respect. The interference of foreigners in the government of any city in the old world, not garrisoned by hostile troops, to the extent and in the manner in which they interfere here, would instantly provoke a popular outbreak. In spite of my anti-Know Nothing convictions, it was not without satisfaction that I heard that the insolence of the Irish at one of the polls had been chastised by the energetic American policeman whom they wantonly assaulted, and who, in self defense, shot four of them.

The examination of Lewis Marshall for shooting Rick took place at St. Louis on Wednesday. Only two witnesses were examined, whose testimony was very contradictory. Marshall was held to bail in \$2,000 to answer at the conclusion of the examination of the witnesses, Marshall was called upon, and made the following statement:

In this case I have only to state that my young brother was suddenly and without warning shot down in my presence by some unknown person.

He was some fifteen yards distant from the toll house, walking along toward the bar room, with his hand extended, proposing to those in the beer house to come out and make peace.

It is true that he had any weapon in his hand; he was entirely unarmed. When shot he turned and walked toward the buggy, when he was shot again, and exclaimed that he was shot.

I have committed any wrong I don't know it, and my conscience is clear. Any brother would have done as I did. There are several who witnessed the transaction for which I am arrested, whose testimony before any tribunal will show that I was just. In this proceeding, and by advice, of course, I have had but one examination.

Frank Roll, arrested for the shooting of John Marshall, was liberated without an examination, no one having made affidavit, or sworn out a warrant, or preferred a charge against him.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW.—The New York Evening Post will have it that the federal government seems to be hastening to bankruptcy.—One year ago there was a surplus of more than \$17,000,000 in the treasury, it is now susceptible of demonstration that before another fiscal year has elapsed, we shall have a national debt of over \$60,000,000, and by the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, a debt, in all probability, exceeding \$100,000,000.

Item by Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, June 18.

On Thursday night, the great Yazoo Pass gave way. The channel is now over thirty yards wide and widening and deepening rapidly. The water has a fall of eight or ten feet and is rushing down with such terrific force as to fell trees in its course. It will deluge the whole Yazoo valley.

END OF DISTURBANCES.—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.—The following is the message to Congress above referred to in our telegraphic despatches accompanied by a communication from Governor Cumming, dated May 2, a copious extract of which will be found elsewhere:

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1858.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit a copy of a dispatch from Governor Cumming to the Secretary of State, dated at Great Salt Lake City on the 2d of May, and received at the Department of State on yesterday. From this there is reason to believe that our difficulties with the Territory of Utah have terminated, and the reign of the Constitution and the laws has been re-established. I congratulate you on this auspicious event.

I lose no time in communicating this information, and in expressing the opinion that there will be no occasion to make any appropriation for the purpose of calling into service the two regiments of volunteers authorized by the act of Congress, approved on the 7th of April last, for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection and supply of emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontier.

I am the more gratified at this satisfactory intelligence from Utah, because it will afford some relief to the Treasury, at a time demanding from the strictest economy, and the question which arises of a cheaper and more important and urgent way to look no delay, and to justify and require a loan, and most probably a tax upon the people to raise the money necessary for its payment. In regard to the regiment of volunteers authorized by the same act of Congress to be called into service for the defence of the frontiers of Texas against Indian hostilities, I desire to leave this question to Congress, observing at the same time that, in my opinion, the State can be defended for the present by the regular troops, which have not yet been withdrawn from its limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, June 17, 1858.

CASES DECIDED.

Radcliffe v. Brile, Lou. Chy; affirmed.
Lewis v. Sheridan, Lou. Chy; affirmed.
Jenkins v. Chandler, Marion; affirmed.
Jones v. Meek, Henry; affirmed.
Tate v. Clarke; reversed.

Hunter v. Hunter, Jessamine; reversed.

ORDERS.

Wilson v. Sloan, Shelby; petition for rehearing overruled.

Hampson v. Ready, &c., Pulaski; motion to affirm as delay case—overruled.

Davis v. Shatt, Madison; affirmed.

Roberts v. Hile, Madison; affirmed.

Ferguson v. Fox, Madison; affirmed.

Townsend v. Smith, Estill; affirmed.

Shelby Bond v. Seavee, Shelby; affirmed.

Nash v. Rucker, Shelby; affirmed.

Taylor v. Nunn, Bourbon;—were argued.

FRIDAY, June 18, 1858.

CASES DECIDED.

King v. Fleming, Owen; affirmed.

Hill v. Diggs, Madison; affirmed.

Quisenberry v. Lexington & Big Sandy R. R., Clarke; affirmed.

Seavee v. Seavee, Woodford; affirmed.

Payne v. Payne, Meade; affirmed.

Nash v. Rucker, Shelby; reversed.

Pinchard v. Buford, Woodford; reversed.

Townsend v. Smith, Estill; reversed.

Diggs v. Turner, Madison; reversed.

ORDERS.

Wash v. Marlow, Anderson; affirmed.

Taylor v. Haggard, Bourbon; affirmed.

White v. Davis, Bourbon; affirmed.

Kenly v. Burton, Bourbon; affirmed.

Blackwell v. Foster, Clarke; affirmed.

Anderson v. Sartin, Garrard; affirmed.

Beaumont v. Miller, Garrard; affirmed.

Raney v. Central Bank, Garrard; affirmed.

Holeman v. Spillman, Garrard; affirmed.

Mason v. Yantis, Garrard; affirmed.

Hudson v. Burdett—were argued.

SATURDAY, June 19, 1858.

CASES DECIDED.

Wash v. Marlow, Anderson; affirmed.

Huston v. Burdett, Garrard; affirmed.

Raney v. Barke, Garrard; reversed on the cross appeal and affirmed on the original appeal.

Mason v. Yantis, Garrard; affirmed.

McAlister v. Trimble, Greenup; reversed.

Beaumont v. Miller, Garrard; reversed.

Davis v. Shroud, Madison; reversed.

Taylor v. Haggard, &c., Bourbon; reversed upon the original appeal, and affirmed on the cross appeal.

ORDERS.

McKee v. Letcher, Madison; affirmed.

Harlan v. Harlan, Boyle; affirmed.

Bolton v. Gregory, Boyle; affirmed.

Steinberger v. Smith, Mercer; affirmed.

Francis v. Francis, Madison—were argued.

FRESH BREAD AND RISK EVERY MORNING.

HAVING secured the services of the Baker whose celebrated French Rolls, &c., have given such universal satisfaction to the citizens of Frankfort, for the last two months, we will keep a supply constantly on hand. For the convenience of obtaining it, we will deliver every morning by calling at our establishment on Main street, June 21, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals for the construction of FIVE MILES of Turnpike Road from Cynthiana towards Clay City, in sections of one mile each, will be received at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Cynthiana, until Thursday, the 15th of July next.

W. BARRETT, } Committee.
H. MCWHITTEKER, }

June 21—ch. co. m.—1d.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that THO. ROBERTS did, on the 2nd day of April, 1857, in the county of Pendleton, kill and murder James Blackburn, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me of said ROBERTS, and his delivery to the Jail or Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1858, and in the 57th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
By T. P. A. BARN, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said ROBERTS is about 35 or 36 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; slender made; weighs about 150 pounds; sandy hair; one or two small scars about his face, probably in his chin and cheek; a farmer by occupation; is unmarried man; and it is believed his wife is now with him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIBERIA, AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858.

By Rev. A. M. COWAN, Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

184 pages, Royal Octavo. JUST published, and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us that amount in money or postage stamps. June 18, 1858—U.

Liberia.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT T. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Sets and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Sets, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brillantes, Marsailles, Broche Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the great novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858—U. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on TIME. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858—U.]

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—te.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.]

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—U.]

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857—U. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by

Dec. 4, 1857—U. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by

Dec. 4—U. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate salt, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857—U. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—U.

MOSELEY'S TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

